

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
OCTOBER 24, 1917.

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New Series. —PART 72

October 17, 1917

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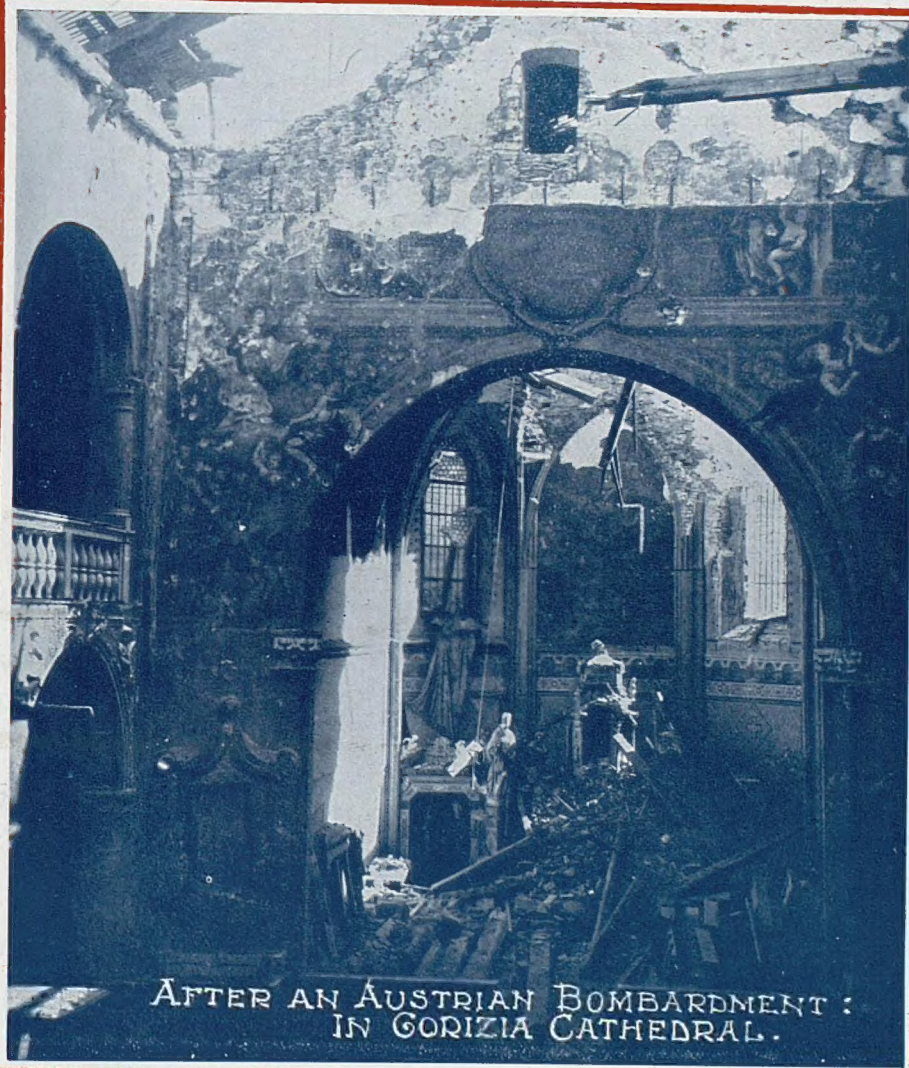
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rich tinsel
black and silver
with pleated
Skirt and
garment.

Velvet, with
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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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IN GORIZIA CATHEDRAL.



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We have now in stock a wonderful variety of attractive hats, all of which are either designed by

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GRACEFUL BLACK HAT.
in panne velvet, trimmed black and silver ornament.

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PRACTICAL
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DAINTY & INEXPENSIVE BLOUSES



PRACTICAL BLOUSE, designed and made by our own workers in Crêpe Atalanta, a beautiful bright silk and cotton mixture crêpe, exceptionally strong, and at the same time very attractive and becoming.

Price

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BLOUSE (as sketch), in thoroughly reliable Crêpe-de-Chine. Can be worn buttoned right up to the throat or open as sketch, with large pearl buttons. In a large range of useful colours as well as pale shades. *Special Price*

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JUMPER TEAGOWN, adapted from an exclusive Paris Model, Coat in rich chiffon velvet, trimmed with real skunk fur and chiffon sleeves. Skirt of good Crêpe-de-Chine to match. In all rich Autumn colourings, including many vivid shades and black. A particularly attractive and useful garment. *Special Price*

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CHIFFON VELVET TEAGOWN, with long skirt, slightly draped, becoming loose bodice and soft sash of velvet tied both sides and trimmed with handsome coloured trimmings and edged fringe.

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RWS AND SKETCH, LTD.,
OCT. 17, 1917.

The Illustrated War News



WOMEN GUNNERY "OPTICIANS": LEARNING GUN-SIGHT LENS MAKING AT NORTHAMPTON INSTITUTE.

Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.

THE GREAT WAR.

**AFTERMATH OF OCT. 12—INCREASED AERIAL ACTIVITY—FRENCH RAIDS MULTIPLIED—
FRENCH AND GERMAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS—MICHAELIS—ITALIAN AIR AND SEA EXPLOIT.**

THE effort of Oct. 12 in Flanders was a miracle of endurance and grit on the part of our troops and the French. But for the fearful weather, the result might have been overwhelming; as it is, the struggle was not in vain, and the offensive was advanced another definite and valuable stage. But the elements and the state of the

within measureable distance. But it would be rash to say that the early onset of wintry conditions means a complete bar to progress, even in a topographical sense. Our troops have performed such miracles under the foulest skies that winter can hold few further terrors for them, and if the fickle Clerk of the Weather should send a



THE BATTLE OF BROODSEINDE: WATER-CARRIERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT LINE—A DERELICT TANK IN THE BACKGROUND.—[Official Photograph.]

ground are now taking a very serious hand in the game, and it may be that the autumn campaign has well-nigh reached its limit of fighting activity, so far as great advances are concerned. The Prime Minister has telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig and his men the congratulations of the War Cabinet on the long and brilliant series of battles which lasted from July 31 to October 12. Parliament has formally moved a resolution of gratitude, a proceeding unprecedented during war. All ranks were praised and thanked for their achievements, and for the "courage and pertinacity which have commanded the grateful admiration of the peoples of the British Empire, and filled the enemy with alarm." If it should happen that the message marks the close of the present campaign, the operations in question have been such as to inspire the highest confidence in the prospects of spring, and of the redoubled blows which will bring victory

fine late October, and those brighter days not uncommon in early November, there may yet be fighting of a kind hardly to be expected. And at any rate there will be no standing still. Winter cannot stay the vast industry of war behind the lines—that almost unrealisable industry which is the foundation and security of success.

The last battle drew few counter-attacks, and for a day or two both sides remained comparatively quiescent; even the air-service could not put forth all its strength on account of mists. But in the beginning of the week following the engagement vigorous trench-raiding was resumed east of Arras, the artillery became active from Lens to the coast, and the enemy again suffered heavy losses. The raids were on a very extensive scale. One of the biggest was delivered on the 15th south-east of Monchy-le-Preux, and in that affair 200 Germans were killed. This exploit fell to the

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credit of East County troops. The same evening the South Midland Territorials raided enemy positions north-east of Roeux, and did severe damage. The principal feature, however, of the aftermath of the great battle was the great speeding-up of aerial warfare, as soon as the state of atmosphere permitted. There was a foretaste of this even on the 14th, when our airmen resumed "spotting" for the guns, aerial photography of German positions, and the bombing of bases. On that day one and a-half tons of bombs were dropped on Ledeghem railway station, north-east of Gheluvelt, and on hostile billets east of Lens. Next day machine-gun fire from aeroplanes flying low harassed enemy infantry. A large ammunition-dump near Courtrai was also severely bombed, and the enemy's forward lines suffered considerable punishment. During the same period naval aircraft encountered and attacked several enemy formations, and raided Bruges Docks, Vassenaere Aerodrome, and Houtlave Aerodrome, all in the Bruges district. Great quantities of explosives were used. A French aviator, Sergeant Luc Jardin, ordered to fly with other airmen to Frankfurt, went on his own initiative as far as Essen, upon which he dropped ten bombs from a height of 9000 feet. Returning in dense fog, he lost his bearings, struck a tree, and

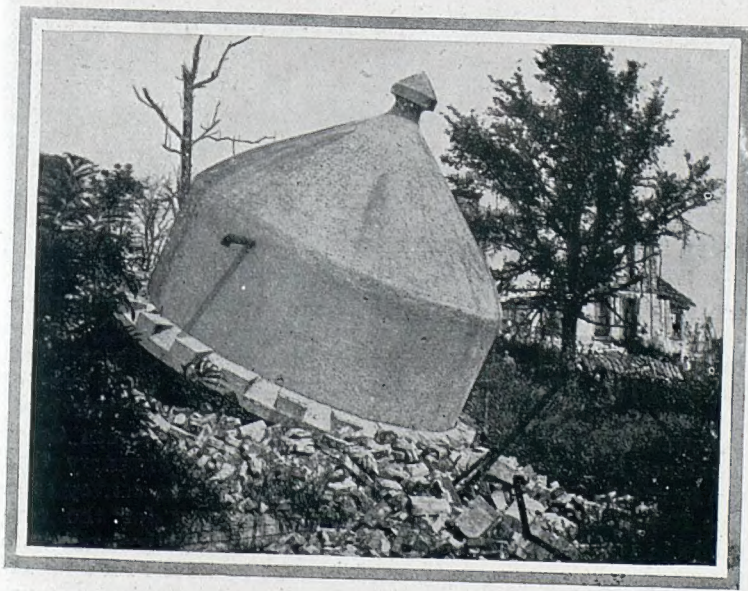
of Saarbrücke and set the building on fire. The same day our seaplanes continued their useful work in intercepting enemy patrols. Also on the 17th, British bombing machines attacked various important centres across the German frontier, in



WITH THE FRENCH: A "MOULIN ROUGE" NEAR THE LINES.
French Official Photograph.

the neighbourhood of Metz. Military establishments were the objective. On the 17th the British made a successful raid near Gavrelle, and hostile artillery was active south of Ypres. Otherwise, there was "nothing to report from the battle front."

Stirred by the increased intensity of the British air offensive and by the prospect of America's contribution to the Allies aerial forces, Germany is said to be preparing a colossal scheme of construction. She intends to duplicate her present aerial programme before next spring. There is word of a machine, made entirely of metal, to act in conjunction with infantry in the field. Meanwhile, German commanders are ordered to use both men and machines sparingly, in view of the great air-battles of the coming year. Every day makes it more apparent that both sides recognise how important a part aerial warfare will play in the final decision. If the winning stroke be not actually delivered in the air, without the air-service it cannot be delivered at all. The match between gun and gun has now, perhaps, reached its limit; that between aeroplane and aeroplane, with their improved construction, is, perhaps, only beginning. The development will add to the history of the war one of its most thrilling chapters.



WITH THE FRENCH: THE WATER-RESERVOIR OF A DEMOLISHED CHÂTEAU.
French Official Photograph.

his machine caught fire. He managed to land unhurt, and found himself in Switzerland, where he is now interned. On the afternoon of the 17th British aeroplanes bombed a German factory west

On the Aisne front, both the Germans and the French have been launching surprise attacks; while the artillery on both sides maintained its activity, both here and in the Verdun region. Raids have been multiplied by the French command, and serve the double purpose of harassing the enemy and of testing the strength of positions.

Meanwhile, considerable political unrest was reported both from France and Germany. Owing to a crisis between the French Cabinet and the Socialists, the present composition of the Cabinet was believed to be threatened. The Chamber held a secret sitting to discuss a statement by M. Ribot that an important political personage had transmitted certain "whispers of peace" from Germany

retain the Chancellorship. The Kaiser is finding the task of picking up a pilot much harder than his airy dropping of the old hand on a historic occasion. If Bismarck, in the Elysian Fields, can survey the slough in which Germany now wallows, he may, perhaps, consider himself avenged, supposing that he has not already petitioned to be removed to the deepest Tartarus, as preferable to the tortures which the spectacle of his country's plight must inflict upon him.

Once again the principal news of Italian warfare is concerned with a naval exploit. On the afternoon of Oct. 13 seaplane squadrons sighted and attacked nine enemy torpedo-boat-destroyers moving southward from Cape Salvore



WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN FRANCE: SOLDIERS RESTING AFTER A SPELL OF DUTY.

French Official Photograph.

to the Cabinet. M. Painlevé's explanation was not well received by the Left, and a division was taken as a reflection on his qualities as a leader. He at once conferred with M. Poincaré.

The German political crisis, which followed the announcement of the Naval Mutiny, remained in suspense pending the Chancellor's return from the occupied territories in the East and the Kaiser's return from his Balkan tour. But Dr. Michaelis's position was regarded as increasingly precarious, if not actually desperate. He was understood to be ready to follow the sacrifice of Admiral von Capelle by that of Dr. Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor. The blunder of the attack upon the Socialists, made under cover of the mutiny disclosures, became more glaringly apparent, and it seemed quite improbable that Michaelis could

along the Istrian coast. The enemy craft scattered and fled, and one vessel was directly hit by a bomb. The Italian aircraft were briskly attacked by gun-fire and chaser-aeroplanes from Trieste, but all the planes returned safely to their base.

An unpleasant incident arose between Great Britain and Holland out of the discovery that Dutch waterways had been used to convey sand and gravel used by the enemy for the construction of "pill-boxes." The Netherlands were consequently denied access to the British commercial cable service; but, in spite of this, telegrams continued to reach Holland by way of Spain and Switzerland. The Dutch Government declared that it would prevent the transport complained of only if the British Government could show that the materials in question had been used for war work.

LONDON: Oct. 20, 1917.



AN ALTAR OF

The Church cannot be accused of inactivity in this crisis. Men of all denominations are working with their ministrations. Their lives, in the pursuit of their supreme sacrifice, have not been spared in affording that

Mass at the front: A Belgian Scene.



AN ALTAR OF PEACE AMID THE STRESS OF WAR: A PRIEST CELEBRATING MASS IN BELGIUM.

The Church cannot be accused of shirking its duties in the great world-crisis. Men of all denominations are to be found helping the wounded with their ministrations. Priests have suffered wounds, and have given their lives, in the pursuit of their sacred calling; and, even when the supreme sacrifice has not been demanded, they have not spared themselves in affording that spiritual consolation which is an ever-present

help in time of trouble. The harvest of the fields is seen in our photograph of a celebration of the Mass in Belgium, and the solemn Service must ever, in the conditions of war-time, suggest that other harvest, so sad but so glorious, in which the Reaper has been Death, but death sanctified by the justice of the cause in which it has been suffered.—
[Belgian Official Photograph.]

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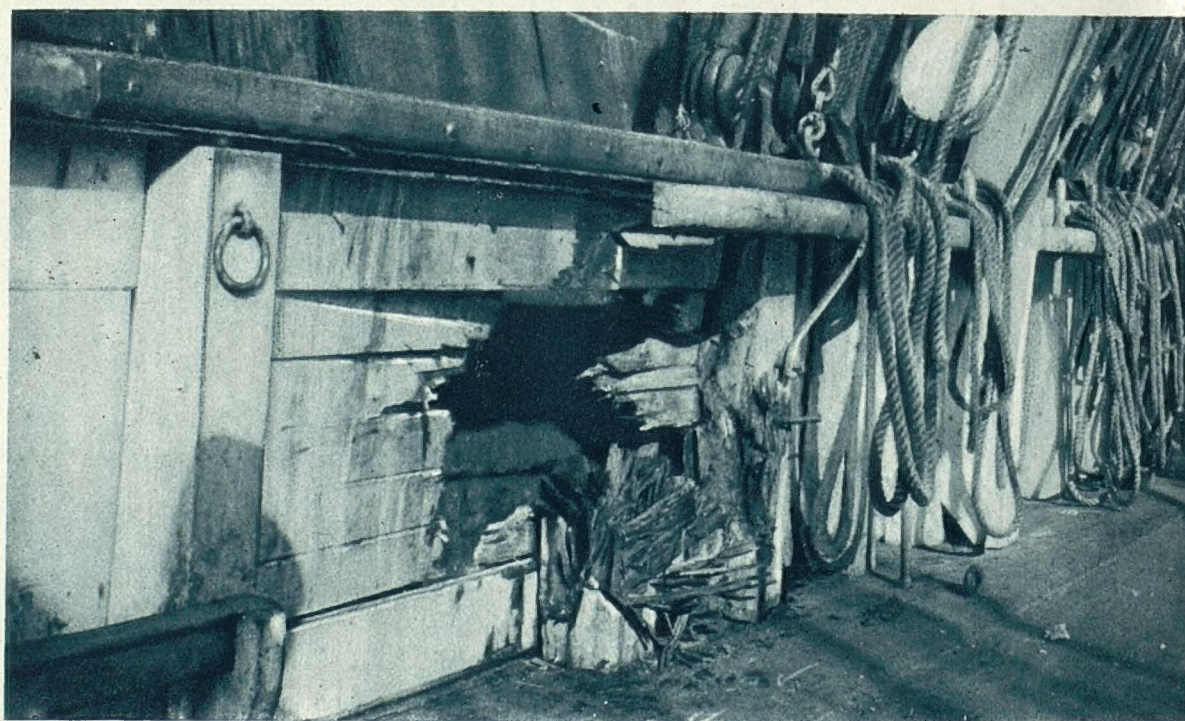
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An Exploit of which All France is Proud.



THE FRENCH COASTER "KLÉBER'S" DUEL WITH A U-BOAT: VIEWS OF THE SHELLED BULWARKS.

The French coaster "Kléber" was in the Bay of Biscay on the evening of October 3, when a U-boat fired 5-inch shells at her, doing severe damage. The "Kléber" replied with her one small 2-inch gun, and the U-boat submerged. Forty minutes later she reappeared and attacked again. She now shot gaping holes in the "Kléber's" sides, and blew up the store of cartridges, killing the skipper and mate, and wounding

several hands. The crew, on the order of the super-cargo, left the ship in her two boats—the super-cargo staying on board. The U-boat picked up the men and stood them on deck for questioning, when the "Kléber," apparently abandoned, suddenly fired. The Frenchmen swam to the "Kléber," as the U-boat submerged, rejoined the brave super-cargo, and brought the "Kléber" into port.



AT THE LAUNCH

The landing of the Germans south of the entrance to the Petrograd, brought the Russian abilities for an offensive campaign to the Baltic, prominently into the ships of all classes, from

Russia's first Submarine Since the Revolution.



AT THE LAUNCH: AFLOAT WITH M. KERENSKY (MARKED X) ON BOARD: ADDRESSING MEN.

The landing of the Germans on the islands of Oesel and Dago, to the south of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and the sea approach to Petrograd, brought the Russian Baltic Fleet and its potential capabilities for an offensive counter-move against the German Fleet in the Baltic, prominently into general world-notice. Russia's strength in ships of all classes, from Dreadnoughts to torpedo-boats and sub-

marines, is understood to have been materially increased by new building since the outbreak of the war, and the fighting spirit of the Russian seamen—outside of political and revolution questions—may well prove, as of old, to be high and patriotic. The interesting incident shown above took place not many weeks ago, during one of M. Kerensky's special visits to the Baltic Fleet, in a dockyard port.

ED BULWARKS.

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One of the flanders front Battlefields.



FOLLOWING THE ADVANCE : AUSTRALIANS LAYING A TELEGRAPH LINE ; LOADING SHELL.

Telegraphic communication by underground wire is employed on the field of battle as circumstances permit, both for the transmission of ordinary military telegram messages, or for telephoned verbatim messages between base and second-line headquarters and intelligence posts, and the advanced front lines. It is maintained in addition to auxiliary services by messenger-pigeons, dog despatch-carriers, etc.

"Wireless," of course, is employed as may be convenient, particularly for passing information from reconnoitring and spotting aeroplanes to the artillery of the rear long-range bombarding batteries. The laying of a field-telegraph line just under the surface is shown in the upper illustration. The lower illustration shows artillery-men loading up ammunition on the edge of a battlefield.—[Australian Official Photos.]

Oct. 24, 1917

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"PILL-BOXES" IN BR

Numerous German "pill-boxes," or by our troops during the recent cappelle, for instance, there were position," writes Mr. Perry Robins "was described . . . as consistin all of which were held in strength



Oct. 24, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 72
New Series] -9

Concrete Proof of German Defeats in Flanders.



"PILL-BOXES" IN BRITISH HANDS: A DAMAGED SPECIMEN; ANOTHER AS AN OBSERVATION-POST.

Numerous German "pill-boxes," or concrete blockhouses, were captured by our troops during the recent victories in Flanders. Near Poelcappelle, for instance, there were great clusters of them. "One such position," writes Mr. Perry Robinson regarding the battle of October 13, "was described . . . as consisting of 19 separate concrete buildings, all of which were held in strength, and a multitude of machine-guns.

Other defences here are built like a street, or long continuous tunnel, of thick concrete, with chambers opening out into solid concrete towards the side of our advance, which side is banked up with earth, so as to offer no target, while the rear side, which is sheer, is loopholed for machine-guns." Captured pill-boxes are useful for observation-posts, first-aid stations, and so on.—[Australian Official Photographs.]

DING SHELL.

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and spotting aeroplanes
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s artillery-men loading up
Australian Official Photos.

After One of the Battles North of Ypres had been Won.



SOME OF THE SPOIL: A GERMAN AMMUNITION "DUMP"; A GERMAN FIELD-GUN BY A "PILL-BOX."

Spoil of every kind, trench-mortars, machine-guns, field artillery, and ammunition "dumps," was "mopped up" after the fighting, all over the Flanders battlefields after our October victories. It was the same everywhere, alike along the Menin Road, to the south-east of Ypres, and on the captured ground of the former German positions north and north-east of Ypres. The upper illustration shows one of the captured

German "dumps," still stored with ammunition-boxes, as the captors found it. Apparently some of our big shells had fallen near by. The concussion from their explosion would account for the upset condition of the piles of boxes. The second illustration shows a German field-gun in its pit near a "pill-box," as put out of action. Both gun and "pill-box" have come to grief. —[Australian Official Photographs.]



AFTER ACTION:

The upper illustration shows battlefields as fighting ceases. The lower illustration shows soldiers are seen en route for the captured ground, to rapidly fortify the positions. The expected as part of the regular followed in the later Flanders.

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BY A "PILL-BOX."

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On One of the Battlefields North of Ypres.



AFTER ACTION: REINFORCEMENTS MOVING UP; A Y.M.C.A. "WALKING WOUNDED" COFFEE-STALL.

The upper illustration shows a scene enacted everywhere on the Flanders battlefields as fighting drew to a close. Fresh men from the rear are seen *en route* for the captured position, to assist in "consolidating" it, to rapidly fortify the ground against anticipated counter-attacks, expected as part of the regulation tactics of modern battle. That none followed in the later Flanders fighting, or only feeble attempts were

made by the enemy, was one surprise of the Menin Road series of battles. One of the invaluable Y.M.C.A. coffee-stalls, posted close in rear of the fighting-line to give a warming and cheering cup to "walking wounded" while passing to the rear, is seen at work in the second illustration. The refreshments prove invaluable stimulants in the circumstances.—[Australian Official Photographs.]



On Watch for the Enemy Across the



PREPARED TO SWEEP THE GROUND TO THE FRONT AND ON THE FLANKS WITH A WHIRLWIND OF FIRE. The party is posted so as to have as unobstructed as possible a view and "field of fire" in front and to the flanks, their weapon being laid to sweep as close along the surface of the ground as possible thereabouts. The squad

Open in the

FLANKS WITH A WHIRLWIND OF FIRE. The party is posted so as to have as unobstructed as possible a view and "field of fire" in front and to the flanks, their weapon being laid to sweep as close along the surface of the ground as possible thereabouts. The squad is at the same time fairly safe quarters, being as well sheltered near by, and in the direction of the enemy.

Open in the flanders Battle-Area.



ANKS WITH A WHIRLWIND OF BULLETS: A MACHINE-GUNNERS' POST.

is at the same time fairly satisfactorily screened from direct observation by the enemy in front, at any rate until at close quarters, being as well sheltered from identification as possible by the rough and irregularly broken-up surface of the ground near by, and in the direction from which the Germans are most likely to appear.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

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ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXXII.—THE FRAZERS AGAIN.

LEG-BAIL AT LEXINGTON.

DURING the whole winter of 1776-77, the captured Frazer Highlanders remained on parole in Boston. For a time things were tolerable enough; but, as the spring came on, at least two of the officers began to dream of liberty. Their parole made any attempt at escape impossible; but, to encourage themselves and to provide for a remote contingency, they got together some disguise—rough sailor-suits such as the fishermen of Boston wore—and armed themselves with clasp-knives. To their secret equipment they added haversacks for provisions and a change of linen. It

It was one hour to pack, and then the escort would be ready to move. The Yankee seemed to think that his captive friends must take this new turn of fortune very ill, but for their own reasons they bore it well, and went about their hurried preparations, not without hope. They packed up their uniforms and wore their sailor suits, pleading economy.

The departure of the prisoners from Boston was made a ceremonial occasion. A column of sixty men, under a Captain and two Lieutenants, accompanied the prisoners to the outskirts of the town. The baggage followed on a cart. But



IN THE HALF-LIGHT OF AN EARLY MORNING, SHORTLY BEFORE ONE OF THE MENIN ROAD 5.30 A.M. ATTACKS OPENED: SUPPORTS FILING FORWARD TO THE FRONT TRENCHES, AND REFLECTED IN THE WATER ALONGSIDE THEIR PATH.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

all seemed very much make-believe, but it cheered the officers even to imagine that the day might come when their preparations would be useful.

Then came a morning when they were visited by an American officer, who hinted that he was the bearer of ill-news. Captain Menzies and his friend bade the Yankee fire away. He thereupon told the prisoners that their parole was given back, and that in an hour's time they were to start under escort for some unknown destination inland. The American explained that Washington had been so much incensed by the treatment which certain of his officers had received from the British that he intended to stop it if possible by severe measures.

outside the town, however, the show came to an end, and the officer prisoners were left to the tender mercies of a lieutenant, a sergeant, a corporal, and six rank and file. This reduction of guard was a further encouragement to the prisoners, who began to speculate on their chances of escape. Now that they were no longer on parole, they were at perfect liberty to outwit their captors if they could. The officers heard that they were to move towards Lexington. Where the rank and file of the Highland prisoners were sent they could not ascertain.

Lexington is not far from Boston; but, as the party had started late they went no further on

[Continued overleaf.]



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LURKING IN A SHELL

Apart from anti-aircraft guns, machine-guns lie in ambush at here are doing, lurk in shell-craters during action. Their position is low in bombing Gothas, or "F"

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On a flanders Battlefield: An Ambush for "fritzes."



LURKING IN A SHELL-CRATER WITH LEWIS GUNS: POSTED TO BRING DOWN LOW-FLYING GOTHAS.

Apart from anti-aircraft guns, camouflaged at fixed stations or prowling along roads or across country, infantry with Lewis automatic and machine-guns lie in ambush at many places. Some, as the party seen here are doing, lurk in shell-craters on the battlefields, close to the fighting line during action. Their purpose is to tackle German airmen flying low in bombing Gothas, or "Fritzes," as our men call them, over our

advancing troops to try and hold them back. This form of air-warfare the Germans tried first in the Menin Road battles, according to war-correspondents, copying the British air-offensive tactics against the entrenched German infantry during our advance in previous battles. Their efforts, however do not appear to have been very successful, and they are usually soon beaten off.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

the first day's march. Where they would be taken afterwards they had no idea. The journey had not been of the pleasantest, for the Lieutenant in charge made himself exceedingly disagreeable and forced his company on his prisoners. They did their best to put up with him.



SHOWING, IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE PICTURE, ONE OF THE CAPTURED GERMAN "PILL-BOXES," BUILT OF CONCRETE BLOCKS: AUSTRALIANS WITH GAS-MASKS ON, POSED FOR THE CAMERA IN A FORMER GERMAN TRENCH.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

Captain Menzies and his companion were taken to the inn and lodged in an upper room, at the door of which a sentry was posted. In due time the Lieutenant joined them and said that he would share their supper. He added that the sergeant and corporal would also be of the party, an announcement which was not altogether pleasing to the British officers. They knew better, however, than make any objection; and they had been prepared somewhat for the event by noticing the extreme familiarity which existed between officers and men of the Republican Army.

Supper came on in due course—an abundance of plain, good food, liquor in proportion, and pipes and tobacco. It was evident from the Lieutenant's manner that he intended to make a night of it. As the meal progressed he and his comrades grew more and more jocose, their boastful stories took high and ever higher flights, while the two British officers sat listening in amazement to their jailer's exploits. All the time they themselves took the greatest care not to drink more than form demanded, while they encouraged their guard to increase their potations, and this they were not at all unwilling to do. The night wore on noisily, and the Lieutenant and his subordinates passed from the jocose to the familiar, from the familiar to the quarrelsome, from the quarrelsome to the

maudlin sentimental, and therewith they slid from their chairs on to the floor and slept the sleep of the drunken.

Now was the opportunity of Captain Menzies and his friend. In silence they watched their companions until they were sure of their unconsciousness. Then quietly they buckled on their haversacks. Menzies next went on tiptoe to the door and fixed the latch by thrusting a knife into the staple. The other officer stole to the window, opened it, and looked out. It was a pitch-black night. It was impossible to see how far the window was from the ground. But any risk was worth taking. They put a table close to the window and prepared to mount on it. But crack! A rotten leg gave way, and down came the table on the drunken Lieutenant's ankle. He awoke swearing, but was too far gone to understand. The prisoners feigned sleep, and the Lieutenant soon dropped off again, having answered with an oath the challenge of the sentry outside.

Quiet descended once more. It was now or never. Cautiously returning to the window, Menzies and his friend swung themselves up on the sill, passed through, and hung on to the outer ledge. How deep the drop might be they could not tell, but there was no choice. Down went one of the pair on to a rubbish heap. A horrible wrench told him he had sprained his ankle. Then down came Captain Menzies, fair and square, unhurt. They listened. All quiet. Then, the one limping, the other aiding, they crossed the



IN A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH DURING A MENIN ROAD BATTLE, WITH, NEAR BY, THE SMASHED-IN RUIN OF A SQUARE-SIDED GERMAN "PILL-BOX": RESERVES TAKING IT EASY UNTIL ORDERED FORWARD.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

common, passed the church, and so, leaving Lexington behind, plunged into the forest. After many adventures, they made good their escape.

Oct. 24, 1917



CAPTURED BY THE

Thousands of prisoners have been taken. The total number of Germans captured this year is about 60,000. Robinson, "gives no standard we have been striking at is no our gains is the wastage

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Oct. 24, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 72
New Series]—17

Some of this Year's 60,000 German Prisoners.



CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRALIANS: PRISONERS IN THE "BIRDCAGE" AND ON THEIR WAY TO IT.

Thousands of prisoners have been taken during the recent battles, and the total number of Germans captured by the British on the Western Front this year is about 60,000. "Geography," writes Mr. Perry Robinson, "gives no standard by which to measure our success. What we have been striking at is not positions but men. The real measure of our gains is the wastage of German manhood and the shock to

German moral. From prisoners, especially intelligent officers, we are getting now much interesting information on the subject of the depression and rebelliousness in Germany. Officers captured are well aware of the naval mutiny, and say freely how widespread the spirit is which brought it about, and they do not conceal how much of the same spirit has spread in the Army."—[Australian Official Photographs.]

"Foot-Slogging;" and Wheeled Traffic at the front.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: SUPPORTS MOVING UP NEAR HOOGE; TRANSPORT ON A ROAD.

As these are Australian photographs, we may appropriately quote a recent message from Mr. C. E. W. Bean, the official Australian correspondent: "The Germans to-day (October 16)," he writes, "retired opposite a small portion of the Australian front to the next spur of the high ground, about 1000 yards back. The Germans' main position now is astride of the main ridge, south of Passchendaele, with

one leg down the spur running to Poelcappelle, and the other leg down the high spur running to the south-east and ending in the knob known as Keiberg; thence curving south-west over the lower slopes of the southern portion of the ridge before Becelaere and Gheluvelt." Our upper photograph shows the ground looking towards Hooge, which lies east of Ypres.—[Australian Official Photographs.]

ON THE

Over the roads of Flanders rolls an endless stream of war material, and every sort of war machine. As I said the other day, writes the Paris "Journal," the tribute goods forwarded

front.



PORT ON A ROAD.

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looking towards Hooge,
ial Photographs.]

The Endless Stream of British Transport.



ON THE ROAD TO THE FRONT: A TRANSPORT COLUMN PASSING A LINE OF LORRIES.

Over the roads of France and Flanders leading to the British front rolls an endless stream of transport, conveying ammunition, supplies, and every sort of war material. General Maurice was reported to have said the other day, when interviewed by the London correspondent of the Paris "Journal," on the subject of transport: "So as to distribute goods forwarded to sectors on the same front, we have con-

structed some hundreds of miles of railway track, and have laid down improved canals and roads. . . . Our activity and resources are steadily improving, and we have every reason for confidence in eventual triumph." In the photograph two transport columns are seen passing in the streets of a town, keeping, it will be noted, to the right, by the French rule of the road.—[Australian Official Photograph.]



Victor in Every Battle He has fought: The British



MASTERLY AS A STRATEGIST, A TACTICIAN, AND AS A FIGHTING LEADER: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS
Sir Douglas Haig joined the 7th Hussars in 1885, and studied the science of war at the Staff College. He served with Lord
Kitchener in the Soudan Campaign of 1898, and was in the battles of Atbara and Omdurman. The South African War gave
him his chance to make his mark—first, as Lord French's Chief of the Staff; later, in commanding a group of columns which
did brilliant work. From 1904
at the War Office, and as Ch
first two years of the war, a

as fought: The British Chief on the Western front.



FIGHTING LEADER: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.—HIS LATEST PORTRAIT.
He served with Lord Haig in the South African War gave brilliant work. From 1903 to 1905 Sir Douglas Haig was Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. Then he held high posts at the War Office, and as Chief of the Staff in India. As leader of the First Army Corps he showed magnificent ability in the first two years of the war, and at the end of 1915 succeeded Lord French as British Commander-in-Chief.—[Official Photograph.]



A Tigris Despatch-Runner for Special Messenger S



A HYDRO-GLISSEUR THAT SKIMS OVER THE SURFACE OF THE WATER

The tricks of the Tigris are of no account with the *hydro-glisseur*, or over-surface rapid glider, such as the craft seen here—"Margot" by name. Ordinarily, baffling cross-currents, and shallow flats such as at times make Tigris navigation, even for shallow-draught steamers, risky and puzzling pilotage, present no bar to the full-speed activities of a vessel whose *raison d'être*

RACING PACE: "MARGO"
is to go "over the top." M
swiftness or sweeping swallow
the little vessel an absorbing

for Special Messenger Service on the River.



FACE OF THE WATER

the craft seen here—
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RACING PACE: "MARGOT" PUTTING IN AT A PORT OF CALL.

to go "over the top." Margot's duties as a messenger and despatch-carrier on the river, as she skims with dragon-fly
swiftness or sweeping swallow-like curves at a tearing racehorse pace on duty across the surface of the river to and fro, make
the little vessel an absorbing object of wonder to the natives as they gaze at her along the banks.—[Photo. by C.N.]

With the U.S. Troops Training in France.



AT AN INSTRUCTION CAMP: REVOLVER PRACTICE; EXAMINING A FRENCH AEROPLANE COME DOWN.

"All over the countryside," describes Mr. Laurence Jerrold, in the "Daily Telegraph," speaking of the United States troops under battle-instruction at a certain place in France, "the American Army is training with furious zest. To walk or drive in woods and fields is almost as dangerous as visiting front-line trenches. In every field, round every knoll, the American Army is blazing away with rifles,

guns, and machine-guns (and revolvers). Machine-gun parties, with plenty of ammunition, tear up and down a valley, and from different points sweep the same poor old hill with rapid fire. There is very little left of the trees on the crest." Two training-camp incidental episodes, on the outskirts of one of the camps, are shown in the above illustrations.—[French Official Photographs.]

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Oct. 24, 1917

With the U.S. Troops Training in France.



AT AN INSTRUCTION CAMP: REVOLVER PRACTICE FOR TRENCH AND RAIDING-PARTY FIGHTING.

Speaking of the firing practice of the American troops at their camps of instruction in France, Mr. Laurence Jerrold, who paid a recent visit to certain of the U.S. training centres and saw all ranks and arms of the Service exercising for battle, draws attention in the "Daily Telegraph," to the notable shooting efficiency of the troops. "Good shots in the American Army," he says, "wear the word, 'Marksman' "

in silver letters on tunic, and one saw an astonishing number of these insignia worn." Continuing, he remarks that "the countryside all round is ringing with gun-fire, rifle-fire, and machine-gun-fire." Officers and men not at the butts, or out "field firing" in the open, are continually practising with revolvers and automatic pistols for raiding-party and trench-fighting.—[French Official Photograph.]

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THE NEW WARRIORS: IV.—THE WARRIORS OF LAUGHTER.

WELL forward in the ranks of the New Warriors are the men of the Army Service Corps. There may be some who think I am not walking after the excellent manner of the late Mr. Agag in speaking of the A.S.C. as warriors; but I mean it, and I am right.

The New Warrior is the fighter who frequently doesn't fight at all. I mean, he is much more effective as a non-fighter, a non-bayonet-lunger, and, really, much more dangerous to the Boche. Quite frequently he is enormously dangerous to the Boche merely because of the strength he gives to some other fellow to fight. He is the power, physical or moral, behind the punch. The A.S.C. is top-scorer and not-out as both physical and moral power behind the modern army's punch. If only as the cause of more jokes than any other body of men (not excepting the London Scottish), in any army in any war, the A.S.C. has done a signal service in the fighting that will effectively defeat the Hun.

The A.S.C. does other things, of course; it fills up "returns" (in triplicate), and all that. It bakes the bread and distributes it, and kills the meat and joints it (though why is it that the A.S.C. only kills kidneyless animals? The problem was put to me by a front-line man. He said that joints that came up to them, curiously, never had kidneys. He was fond of devilled kidneys, and he wondered if—but it *must* have

been the fault of the animals themselves); it stores food and carts it; it takes charge of Divisional baggage and—almost always—delivers it. It does a thousand mundane and humdrum things that are fighting the war as effectively as guns and gunners. But it does equally powerful work, too, on the side of laughter and the spirit.

The "A.S.C. joke" side of them is one point of their inestimable value in

keeping up the spirits of the Army. There are numberless jokes about the A.S.C.: on a rough computation, about 5,000,000 jokes a day are

[Continued overleaf.]



A "DUD," OR UNEXPLODED, SHELL BEHIND THE LINES IN FLANDERS, NOW AN ARMY CURIOSITY: BRITISH AND BELGIAN OFFICERS—THE BELGIANS WITH SMALL CIRCULAR NATIONAL BADGE ON THE UPPER FRONT OF THEIR CAPS—BY A GIGANTIC GERMAN SHELL.—*[Official Photograph.]*

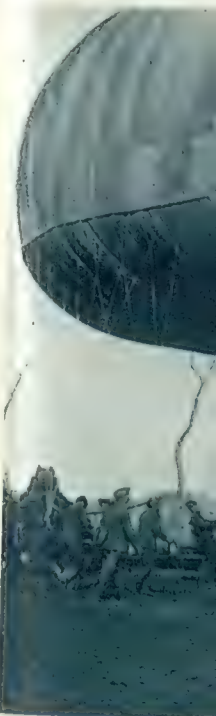


ON A BELGIAN ARMY SECTOR OF THE WESTERN FRONT: INFANTRY IN A TRENCH WATCHING THE DISTANT FIGHTING BEYOND YPRES—ACROSS THE BACKGROUND TO THE RIGHT EXTENDS THE INUNDATED AREA.

Official Photograph.



Observ



AS OUR TROOPS

It has become a common vice—the literally indispensable—jointly with aeroplane observation artillery and the Headquarters early in the morning of preliminary intensified firing,

Observation Balloons during the Battle of Broodseinde.



AS OUR TROOPS ADVANCED: A BALLOON LOWERED FOR TRANSPORT AHEAD; COMING DOWN.

It has become a commonplace to praise our observation-balloon service—the literally indispensable work done and the aid rendered, conjointly with aeroplane observers, during battle as the “eyes” of the artillery and the Headquarters Staff. With the first coming of light, early in the morning of battle, while the artillery is finishing its preliminary intensified firing, and the assaulting infantry go forward,

observation-balloon officers are in the air and at work, reporting from the little “baskets” slung beneath the sausage-like “gas-bags.” As the battle proceeds, it constantly happens that, to get more advanced views, the observers are hauled down, in order that their balloons may be carted off to ascend further forward. Two are seen here, after coming to and nearing the ground.—[Official Photographs.]

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made about the A.S.C. There would be more, but there are only about 5,000,000 men in the British Army. Many of them are fair jokes, some are only plum-and-apple jam, while others are quite good. I have noticed the best of them are made by the A.S.C. themselves; they have an excellent sense of humour. The moral side is a fine factor of the A.S.C. The practical side can be left alone here.

The A.S.C. specialise in cinemas. They enlist cinema operators, experts, and other high priests of the cultus. They buy films and machines, and they have the men who can choose and manipulate the one and work and repair the other; they run their own "palaces," and, what is more, carry them about with them if necessary. Being their own carters, they can bring you the latest Charlie Chaplins, and the tent or hut to show him in, from a hundred miles away.

The Follies and concert parties are not, as a rule, drawn only from the ranks of the A.S.C., because whereas each regiment may have its own troupe, Brigade or Division Follies are drawn from the entire Brigade or Division. But, if the A.S.C. doesn't supply the "artists," it generally gives the "O.C. Follies" his headquarters.

It is not light work. Follies work hard at amusing at the front, and frequently on the two or three or more shows a day principle, with the

and Follies and what-not from concert-platform to concert-platform. The M.T. Driver has probably had a heavy day, but he does it for the good of laughter and the stimulating of the trench-weary.

The other, non-permanent, concert-parties—



ON THE BRITISH FLANDERS FRONT: A BATTERY GOING FORWARD TO A POSITION ON NEWLY WON GROUND—HELPING THE TEAM HORSES TO CROSS THE STIFF, WATERLOGGED SOIL.

Australian Official Photograph.

those which go out from England—are more often than not "toured" by the A.S.C., while their stages and their concert-halls, if any, are commandeered, hired, borrowed, or "lifted" by the A.S.C.—and the A.S.C. also has spirited up a piano from the barren and houseless wastes of France for their benefit.

All the best pianos are unearthed by the A.S.C. They have an instinct for them—unless, perhaps, they have also special piano-diviners in their ranks.

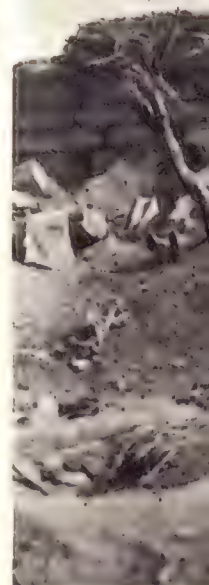
Cinemas, Follies, and concert parties are of immense value at the front. In giving so splendid a "buck-up" to the men, in re-stimulating the trench-worn, and keeping cheery the fighters, the A.S.C. is proving as lethal to the German as if he himself tackled him and forced "Kamerad" action out of him with a bayonet. He does many other things, as I say, but those other things are of his old method of war (and pretty splendid methods they have always been); it is this new phase of



DURING BATTLE IN THE FLANDERS FRONT FIGHTING: FIELD AMBULANCE MEN IN A SHELL-SWEPT AREA, SHELTERING IN TRENCH "FUNK-HOLES."—[*Australian Official Photograph.*]

shows miles apart. It may not be part of their routine, but it is generally A.S.C. lorries and A.S.C. M.T. Drivers who cart "props"

pleasure-making and relaxation that has given him a right to rank with the New Warriors in the new scientific era of war.—W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



Such photographs as the one showing the enemy, afford evidence of the gradually changing the German front. The former German lines, after being dug-outs along the hedge

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DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Oct. 24, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 72
New Series]—29

German Strong Points Now in British Hands.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CAPTURED GERMAN DUG-OUTS; A "PILL-BOX" AS FIRST-AID POST.

Such photographs as these, taken on ground recently captured from the enemy, afford evidence of the relentless British advance which is gradually changing the Ypres salient into a broad wedge driven into the German front. The upper illustration shows a strong point in the former German lines, after it had been pounded by our artillery. The dug-outs along the hedge are hardly recognisable as such: smashed

timber and twisted ironwork litter the churned-up ground, and on the right appears a big shell-crater which rain has converted into a pond. In the lower photograph is seen a captured concrete "pill-box" which the Australians have utilised as a first-aid post. A man in the centre of the group, it will be noticed, has a Red Cross armlet on his sleeve.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

The Campaign of the Postal Censor.



THE POSTAL CENSORSHIP: RECEIVING AND DESPATCHING; FOOD-SMUGGLING CHEMICAL TESTS.

On this and the following pages we are enabled to illustrate the work of the Postal Censorship, which is, of course, highly important and involves an elaborate establishment with a large staff of qualified workers. The first photograph above shows the receiving and despatching department. Here the mails are taken in from the Post Office, distributed to various sections of the Censorship, and returned to the

Post Office after having been dealt with. The second photograph, taken in the Censor's Museum, shows attempts that used to be made to smuggle food into Germany through the newspaper post. The package behind is a roll of newspapers intact; the second is a bag of rice protected by dummy newspapers. The third shows the laboratory where suspicious matter is chemically examined.—[Photos. Sport and General.]



THE POST

One department examination of course, to prevent reaching the enemy entrusted with detail and sub

The Censorship of Prisoners' Letters.



THE POSTAL CENSORSHIP: EXAMINING LETTERS (1) TO BRITISH PRISONERS; (2) TO GERMANS.

One department of the Postal Censorship is concerned with the examination of the correspondence of prisoners of war, with a view, of course, to preventing any information of military importance from reaching the enemy. It will be seen that women examiners are entrusted with this branch of the work, where the feminine eye for detail and subtleties is doubtless valuable. The upper photograph

shows the room in which letters addressed to British prisoners of war in enemy countries are examined. The room shown in the lower illustration is that in which the same process is applied to letters sent to German prisoners of war in working camps in this country. As may be gathered from the photographs, this part of the Postal Censorship alone is an extensive undertaking.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

PHYSICAL TESTS.

Second photograph, taken at used to be made to per post. The package and is a bag of rice prows the laboratory where os. Sport and General.)

The Censorship of Letters and Parcels.



THE POSTAL CENSORSHIP: THE PRIVATE TRANSIT MAIL; CONDEMNED GOODS AWAITING DECISION.

Continuing here the series of photographs illustrating the work of the Postal Censorship, we show on this page, at the top, the room devoted to the private transit mail, and, below, condemned goods taken from the mails and stored to await the decision of the Prize Court. The Postal Censor and his staff of assistants are very wide-awake, and, however ingenious may be the attempts of enemy agents and sympathisers

to smuggle contraband articles and forbidden information through the British Post Office, the authorities concerned are "up to all their tricks" and quite equal to the task of detecting them. A huge quantity of goods and letters has been condemned and stacked away until the end of the war, when, perhaps, they may be forwarded to their destination.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]



THE POSTAL

As will be seen from the photographs, women are employed in the Postal Censorship, sorting letters and detecting contraband, newspapers, and other forbidden articles, such as foreign languages, and museum, and

Women's Work at the Postal Censorship.



THE POSTAL CENSORSHIP: A CANTEEN; EXAMINING LETTERS OF PRISONERS INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

As will be seen from photographs on the preceding pages, numbers of women are employed in the Postal Censor's offices, for examining letters and detecting smuggled articles of contraband in parcels and newspapers. Others are occupied in translating letters written in foreign languages, in keeping collections of relics in the Censor's library and museum, and in sorting mails for distribution. The catering

arrangements for this large staff of ladies are naturally on an extensive scale, and the canteen shown in the upper photograph has accommodation for about three hundred. In the lower illustration is seen a group of workers whose task is to examine letters to and from British and Allied prisoners of war interned in Holland. Evidently the correspondence affords food for amusement.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

Oct. 24, 1917

DECISION.

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WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THOUGH the woman "Bobby" has not yet reached the official status of the regular policeman, her value to the State is being gradually recognised. In the country especially, her services are becoming more and more in demand, and not a few of our large towns have women police on their regular staff. At the moment there is a demand for educated women to act as constables, but they must be women of a rather special type. Some day there will be a woman police service "run" by the Government authorities, and recruited in the same sort of way as the regular force at Scotland Yard. But the woman police force at the moment is still in the experimental stage, and the kind of women wanted, besides being educated, must have some experience of social work, be over twenty-seven and under forty years of age, and willing to work for a wage of some forty shillings a week while breaking the ice in a new profession for their sex. The railways, too, are recognising the value of the women police, several of whom are now replacing members of the companies' regular force who have joined the Army.

While on the subject of new and unusual professions for women, it is interesting to know that there is a great opening for wireless operators. Some months ago the Marconi Company originated a scheme for testing women's ability in this direction, with quite encouraging results. So far, the number of women employed in this capacity is not large, though a certain number of pupils have been drafted to stations where they are doing good work on fairly long land lines.

America, Canada, and some of our colonies, however, have gone further, and employ several women on wireless stations. But British conservatism still hesitates to try the experiment of employing female labour on this work to any great extent. Exactly why is not stated. If

women can do the work in one country, they must be capable of doing it in another. It is said that the work of transmitting and receiving messages, and keeping the apparatus in working order, is quite within women's capacity. Working hours, too, compare favourably with those that prevail in quite strenuous forms of labour. Two hours on and four to six hours off is the usual shift. The initial salary offered—£1, rising as high as £3 a week, with board and accommodation provided—can be earned after a training that lasts from six to nine months.

Though one hears a great deal about the Censorship, comparatively few people realise the enormous field covered by the department and the number of languages with which those who work in it are called upon to deal. At the moment more women linguists are required to help in the work. No woman who has a knowledge of any language, however uncommon, need feel shy about offering her services, since one special section known as the "Uncom-

mon Languages Department" deals with over 150 unusual tongues and dialects. If only the Censor girls were not sworn to strictest secrecy, what stories they could tell, for the examination of private correspondence is left almost entirely in the hands of the 1300 who are employed. Woman's wit, it is said, is very quick at detecting

[Continued overleaf.]



THE W.A.A.C IN ITS LIGHTER MOOD: SPORTS NEAR GLASGOW.

A three-legged race may seem a curious incident in the career of members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, but it is by such bracing amusements they keep body and mind in health in a time of mental stress and physical endurance.—[Photograph by C.N.]



THE W.A.A.C IN ITS LIGHTER MOOD: A TUG-OF-WAR.—[Photograph by C.N.]



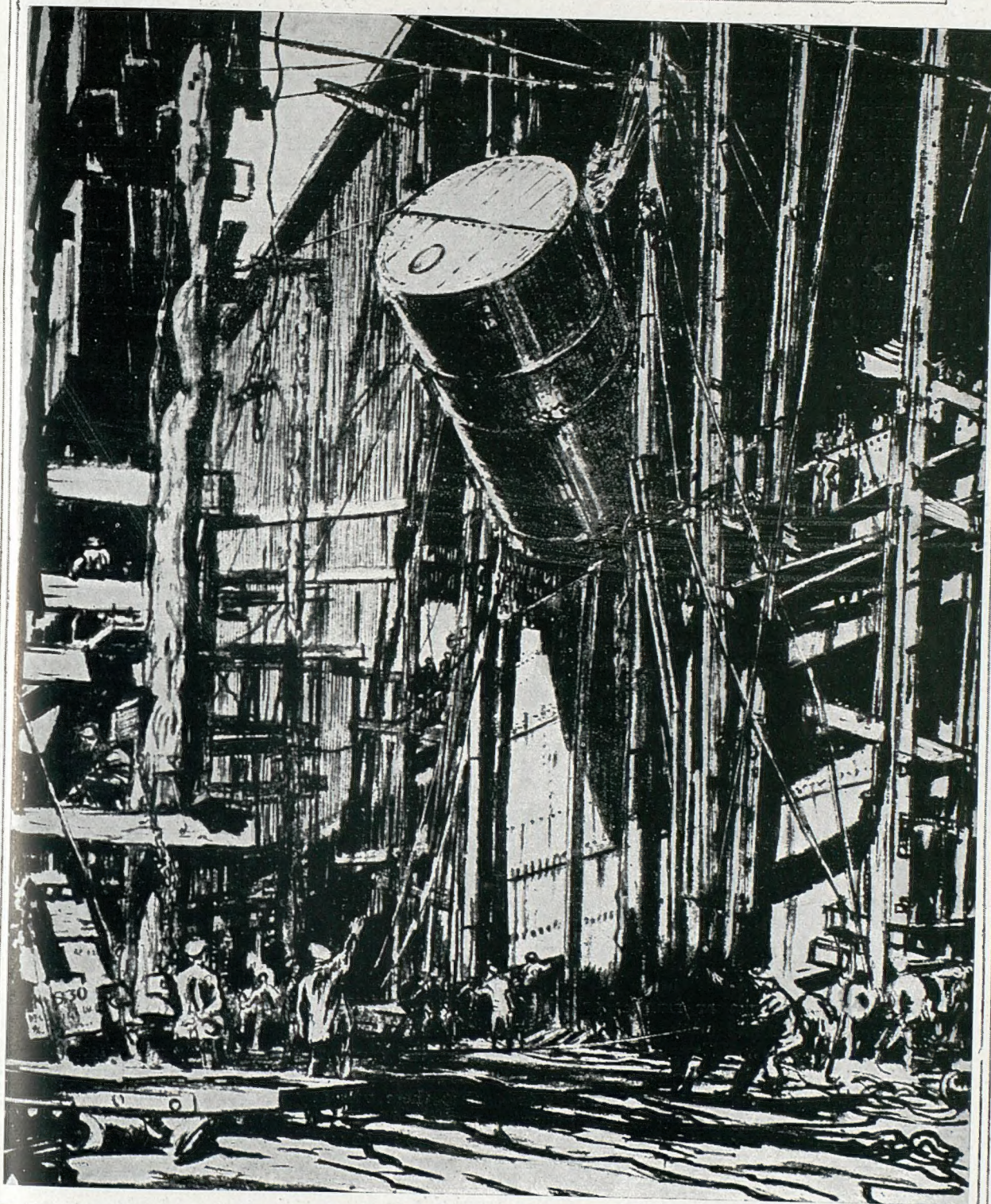
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SHIPBUILDING WA

Mr. Muirhead Bone, in the "The Western Front," and of the inner working of the of his drawings to shipyardially cognate to the final said, the shipbuilding draw

One of Mr. Muirhead Bone's "Western front" Series.



SHIPBUILDING WAR-WORK HELPING TO WIN IN FLANDERS: PLACING AN OIL-TANK IN A SHIP.

Mr. Muirhead Bone, in the series of masterly drawings which make up "The Western Front," and prove him to possess a genuine realisation of the inner working of the destinies of the Great War, devotes a tenth of his drawings to shipyard and shipbuilding scenes—a subject essentially cognate to the final decision of the Great Issue. As has been said, the shipbuilding drawings, "if not of the Western Front, are yet

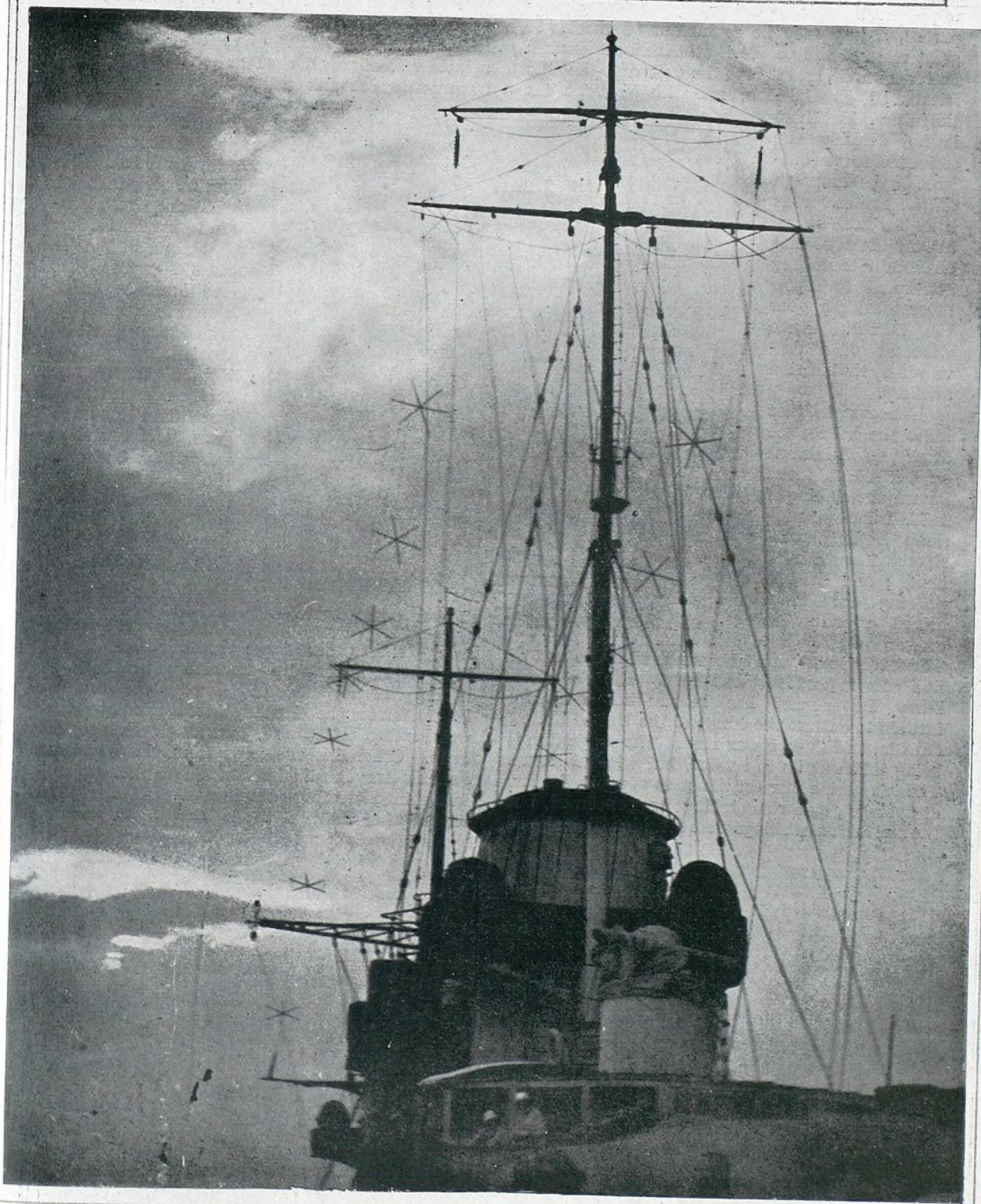
of something without which there could be no Western Front, for Britain, at any rate." The illustration of placing an oil-tank in a ship, which is reproduced here from the artist's drawing, if it is less weighty work than placing a ship's boiler, is yet "a ticklish thing." [From a Drawing by Muirhead Bone (the Official War Artist), reproduced by permission, from Part X. of "The Western Front."]

our colonies, employ several British con- experiment of work to any not stated. If do the work in they must be doing it in an- said that the nsmitting and essages, and apparatus in ler, is quite en's capacity. urs, too, com- bly with those il in quite rms of labour. n and four to f is the usual initial salary rising as high k, with board odation pro- e earned after at lasts from months.

one hears a out the Cen- paratively few the enormous eld covered by e department d the number languages ith which ose who work it are called on to deal. t the moment ore women nguists are re- quired to help the work. o woman who s a know- ge of any nguage, how- er uncom- on, need feel y about offer- g her services, nce one special ction known the "Uncom- with over 150 y the Censor ecrecy, what amination of st entirely in e employed. k at detecting

Continued overleaf.

Italy's Wireless Watch-Dogs of the Adriatic.



THE WIRELESS WEB THAT ENMESHES THE AUSTRIANS: AN ITALIAN SHIP'S INSTALLATION.

One of the deterrents to Austrian naval movements in the Adriatic is the extraordinarily widespread system of communication maintained all over the sea by the Italian fleet units. Its working proves no less effective than the presence on certain cruising grounds of the Italian war-ships themselves, together with their British coadjutors, whose presence in the Adriatic is no secret. Not an Austrian torpedo-boat

can put to sea without the fact becoming speedily known to the Italians and measures being taken to waylay her. By means of wireless also, no sooner does an Austrian submarine disclose her presence in the Adriatic than she becomes a centre of attraction for all the patrol-boats on the station—with results very often fatal to the submarine.—
[Italian Naval Official Photograph.]

Constituent Assembly will meet. If in these eight weeks the Government can assert itself sufficiently to prevent the spread of disorder, happily still only partial, a way may be found out of chaos. A great mass of the people is still inclined towards better counsels, and it is to these patriots that the friends of Russia look, not without hope for the future. But there is no denying the seriousness of the outlook. Of the campaign on the Eastern front little has been heard, beyond the news that on the 16th the enemy attempted to throw several bridges over the Dwina. These were at once destroyed by the Russian artillery.

The curtain that hides the British sea affair was withdrawn on Oct 16 to make known the sinking of H.M. mine-sweeping sloop *Begonia*, considered lost with all hands; and the torpedoing of H.M. armed mercantile cruiser *Champagne*.

The latter vessel was also sunk, with the loss of five officers and fifty-one men. The American Navy Department has heard that Germany intends to declare the coasts of the United States, Canada, and Cuba a war zone. The suggestion is being taken at its full value, but without alarm. The submarine war continues to support the law of averages, as far as sinkings are concerned, but the arrivals and sailings were considerably reduced

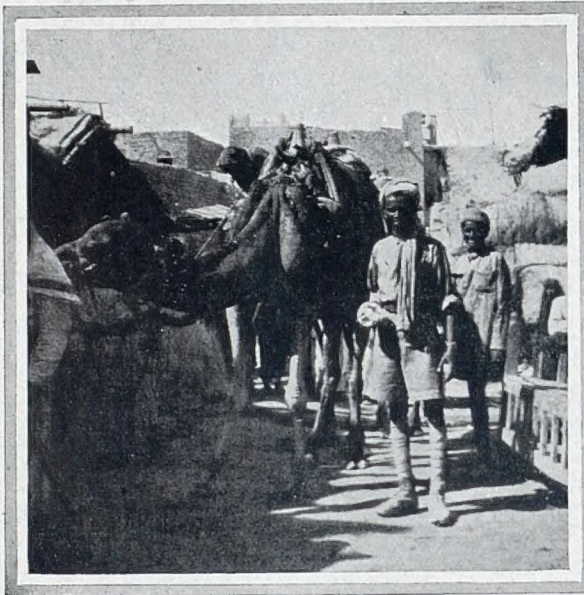
for the week Oct. 7 to Oct. 14. Twelve large vessels sunk, as against fourteen for the previous period; six smaller vessels, as against two; and one fishing-vessel, as against three, appeared in the returns. The record of vessels unsuccessfully attacked stood unchanged at five. The enemy, at any rate, does not make serious progress; and

Admiral Tirpitz has publicly revised his prognostic as to the date at which submarine frightfulness will bring Great Britain to her knees.

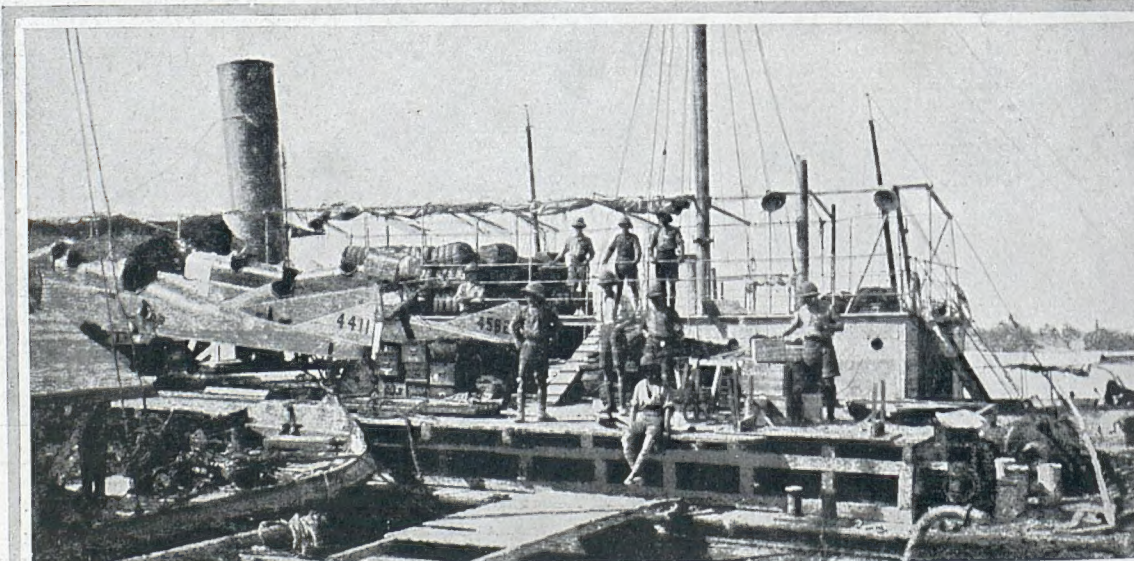
From Salonika came a report that on the morning of the 14th Scottish troops raided the village of Homondos, on the Struma front, and took 143 prisoners and three machine-guns. Our casualties were not serious. On the Doiran - Vardar front there was artillery and aeroplane fighting. An ammunition-dump and a railway train were bombed at Castovo. On the Rumanian

front, enemy aeroplanes bombed Galatz and fired at civilians with machine-guns. Serious rioting broke out at Constantinople. In Mesopotamia the Turkish aerodrome at Kifri was bombed on Oct. 16, and much damage was done. Otherwise, the news from the Far East remains uneventful; but on all fronts air-warfare gains increasing prominence. It is a significant sign of the times.

LONDON: Oct. 20, 1917.



IN MESOPOTAMIA: CAMELS OF THE CAMEL CORPS



IN MESOPOTAMIA: BARGES ABOUT TO BE TAKEN UP RIVER TO THE ADVANCED BASE BY STEAMER

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